

# WORKS

## Violet-Orris

### MAY MEET AT KEY WEST.

#### SAMPSON AND SCHLEY BOTH EXPECTED THERE.

A DISPATCH TWO DAYS OLD TELLING OF SUNDAY'S ACTIVE PREPARATIONS TO COAL AND SUPPLY THE FLEET.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)  
Key West, Fla., May 17.—The United States cruiser Wilmington, Commander C. C. Todd, when about thirty miles east of Havana yesterday fired four shells into a Spanish frigate in the shape of a derelict, sinking it, and thus doing away with another piece of Spanish trickery. The commander of the Wilmington had been warned by dispatch-boats that some dangerous wreckage was drifting about the spot mentioned, and the cruiser steamed in that direction to investigate the reports.

An old Spanish schooner, with her deck loaded to the rails with rusty iron, carwheels, etc., closely packed together, was found floating in the track of torpedo-boats and dispatch-boats. The iron-laden schooner had evidently been sent out of Havana Harbor in the hope that a torpedo-boat or some small craft of the blockading force would crash into it and be so damaged as to cause her to sink. As wires were noticed around the iron rails on the schooner Commander Todd believed the Spanish trick might also contain explosives, and therefore, lying off a considerable distance from her, his guns promptly sent her to the bottom.

**SHARP LOOKOUT FOR THE ENEMY.**  
**NOTES OF THE BLOCKADING FLEET OFF THE CUBAN COAST.**  
(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)  
On Board the Associated Press Dispatch-boat Kate Spencer, off Havana, May 16, via Key West, Fla., May 17.—The ships of the American blockading fleet are keeping a vigilant watch for the appearance of the Spanish fleet, and will not be taken by surprise should the Spanish men-of-war round Cape San Antonio, the westernmost point of Cuba, and swoop down on Havana. All our ships have been warned by Commander Watson of the possibility of such a move, and sailors are kept constantly in the tops, where they can sweep the horizon for thirty miles, looking out for the first sign of a hostile ship.

All the naval officers on the blockade station are anxious for a meeting with the Spaniards, and when informed that the latest reports placed them off the coast of Venezuela, they jubilantly declared that the enemy could be hemmed in between the Windward Islands and the Yucatan Channel, to be destroyed. The only fear expressed was for the safety of the ships blocking Cienfuegos, but officers do not doubt that precautions have been taken to safeguard the ships now on the southern coast of Cuba. The torpedo-boats and fast yachts of the auxiliary fleet keep the blockading ships in constant communication with Key West, whence the movements of vessels are being directed.

The general opinion is that there will be no movement of the Army in the direction of Cuba so long as the Spanish fleet remains in American waters, or until it is met and beaten.

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The *Dubouche*, like the French sloop-of-war *Pulton*, had on board many refugees. She is bound, probably, for some Mexican port.

The activity along the coast continues. Squads of Spanish cavalry and parties working on fortifications have been seen daily along the shore, but they have not been molested. Orders have been given not to expose the small vessels of the squadron to unnecessary danger.

**NEGRO SOLDIERS SHOOT A WHITE MAN.**  
**MUCH INDIGNATION AROUSED IN THE VICINITY OF THE LAKELAND CAMP.**

Tampa, Fla., May 17 (Special).—There is intense feeling in and about Lakeland over the killing of Joab Collins, a white man, for which two negro members of the 10th Cavalry are held responsible. The trouble is due to the race prejudice in Florida, which has already caused outbreaks in Tampa and Key West. The negro soldiers coming from the North have resented the restrictions placed on them in Florida, and there have been several small riots in consequence.

Some of the privates of the 10th Cavalry went to a drugstore and tried to buy soda water last night. They were told that only white people were served. There was considerable grumbling by the negroes, and one of them went to an adjoining barber shop to get shaved. The mulatto proprietor told him that he would have to go to a shop for colored men. This caused new disorder, and the negroes were angry.

Later they returned with some of their comrades and broke several windows in the barber shop, and began firing their revolvers. Apparently they shot in the air, and merely to frighten the white people, but by some chance one bullet struck Collins, who was standing not far away, and killed him.

Two of the troopers, Young and Johnson, were arrested and put in jail. The affair was reported to General Young, who had gone to bed, and he ordered that a guard be placed at the jail. Twenty men were placed there. The townspeople were vastly excited, and gathered about in knots. To-day they talked of nothing else, and as news of the affair spread men from the region around about came to town and increased the number of groups and their size.

Their talk was sinister. One of them explained the likelihood of the negroes being "shot in the stars" when they were marched to the county seat, for trial. The City Marshal said he had received messages from six places promising assistance. He would not say whether he would protect the prisoners, but it was fair to infer that it was not to guard the men.

The inquest was held to-day. Twenty-five privates of the 1st Cavalry, a white regiment, testified that the negroes were marched together. There seemed no particular evidence to show that either had fired the fatal shot. A surgeon testified that the bullet was of .38 calibre, the size used by the cavalry. One prisoner had no pistol when arrested. He said it was in camp. The other had all the chambers of his revolver loaded, and a .45-calibre weapon was found after the shooting, but no one could explain who had thrown it away.

The negro soldiers have been kept in camp to-night, and a guard of twenty-five men surrounds the jail. It is certain that General Young will protect the prisoners at all hazards, but the feeling in Lakeland is certainly ugly.

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Washington, May 17 (Special).—Senator Sewell said to-day to a Tribune correspondent, in response to a question, that he had taken no action in the matter of the Major-Generalship. It was commonly reported that he had declined the appointment.

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THE FIFTH AND NINTH REGIMENTS ON THE WAY TO CHICKAMAUGA.

Mount Gretna, Penn., May 17.—The 5th and 9th regiments are on their way to Chickamauga. The former started from Camp Hastings shortly after noon, and the latter toward evening. Battery I is still in camp, but will start Thursday for Chickamauga. The order to move was received this afternoon. The 12th Regiment has received orders to move to Fort Monroe, Va., at once. The same order, it is said, was received at the headquarters of the 5th Regiment, and both regiments are ready to start as soon as railroads are provided.

## FLOATING INFERNAL MACHINE.

SUNK BY THE WILMINGTON BEFORE IT DID ANY DAMAGE.

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## Economy & Protection

It costs \$35.00 to wire and protect your house from burglars for three months.

How much does it cost you to leave servants or caretakers in the house?

How much will it cost you to be robbed?  
We wire your house in two hours without damage to house or furniture, also inspect it weekly, detect leaks, roofs, etc., &c.  
THINK THIS OVER AND INVESTIGATE.

**Holmes Electric Protective Co.**  
Havenmeyer Bldg., 20 Cortlandt St.,  
518 Broadway, 720 Sixth Avenue,  
or any District Telegraph Office.

### THE 71ST AT LAKELAND.

NEWS OF THE FIRST NEW-YORK REGIMENT GONE TO THE FRONT.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)

Tampa, Fla., May 17.—Proud of its distinction of being the first regiment of New-York volunteers to reach the front, the 71st is now encamped at Lakeland. All are delighted with the surroundings there. The first section of the train arrived at 4:30 o'clock this morning. It bore one battalion. The other two battalions each had a section, and the baggage-car came in a fourth. Two sections were delayed by a freight wreck, and did not arrive until about 10 o'clock. Brigadier-General S. B. Young is in command at Lakeland, and the 71st was attached to his brigade, as was the 24th Massachusetts, which arrived with it. The 10th Cavalry was already there, having come from Chickamauga. The 10th is a negro regiment.

General Young designated as a camp site for the volunteers a delightful spot half a mile from the railway station, away from the dust of the village. It is on the shore of one of the lakes, which are numerous in that region, and on a beautiful elevation. At present drinking water is obtained from the lake, but wells are to be driven at once. When they are finished the water supply will be taken from them, and the soldiers will be permitted to bathe in the lake, a privilege of inestimable value in the Florida climate. Lakeland is the centre of the strawberry section of the State, and the volunteers are sure to fare well.

**TEDIOUS TRIP BY TRAIN.**

The trip was tedious, of course, but everybody bore up well under it, and not a man of the 71st arrived sick. One Massachusetts soldier had a severe cold, bordering on the grip, and was taken to a hotel, but that was the only illness reported. All congratulated one another that the trip by boat to Key West had been escaped. A long enough stay had been made in the holds of the *Seneca* and *City of Washington* in New-York Harbor to make every one glad to escape.

On the train each soldier had a full seat to himself, instead of the customary half, and could sleep in comparative comfort for a soldier going to Cuba. Colonel Green had ordered that no one leave the train except to wash his hands and face, and his directions were carefully obeyed. At intervals the trains halted at stations long enough to give the men a chance to freshen themselves up at the hydrants. They marched out by companies. Regular travelling rations were supplied them, hot coffee twice a day, hardtack, baked beans and bacon. The officers had a sleeping-car and supplied their own food.

About 1,100 persons came with the regiment, counting cooks as well as the full quota of 1,007 enlisted men. The officers are most enthusiastic about the recruits who were taken in to fill up the ranks; there are several college men in the number, including graduates of Cornell, Trinity and Yale.

**BEGINNING CAMP WORK.**

Camp was promptly pitched, and routine duties entered on. The Quartermaster's Department at Tampa had sent rations in plenty for the privates, and Chaplain Van De Water was appointed to establish the officers' mess. He was pleased to do this, for he preferred buying beef and bread to sorting letters. The postmaster's office at Lakeland established a tent for the 71st, and have a clerk in permanent charge. Usually one such tent is made to serve for several regiments, and is generally crowded, as it is used for letters, and by Mr. Van De Water will thus be brought in constant contact with the men. He thinks this a much more effective way of carrying on his calling than merely preaching once a week, though, of course, he will do that. He is already acquainted with many of the soldiers of his regiment, a hundred of whom are members of his church in Harlem, St. Andrew's.

His parish has shown its patriotism by giving him leave of absence for six months, and Columbia University, of which he is chaplain, for a year. Dr. Van De Water had a pleasant meeting at Lakeland with Major Webb C. Hayes, son of ex-President Hayes. The two were at Cornell together. Major Hayes is in command of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, now on its way to Lakeland. He included four troops, one of which is the famous Cleveland Blacks, which were President McKinley's personal escort at his inauguration.

The 71st lost one of its mascots on the way, a dog. The goat is in fine fettle. He shakes hands with his paw, and when asked, "What is the matter with the 71st?" he bawls, "It is that the proper word is 'four' troops, one of which is the famous Cleveland Blacks, which were President McKinley's personal escort at his inauguration."

### CORPS COMMANDERS AT TAMPA.

GENERALS SHAFER AND LEE TO COMMAND.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)

Tampa, Fla., May 17.—The assignment of corps commanders as made in Washington yesterday marks a great advance in the plans for the military occupation of Cuba. Up to now the soldiers have merely been the "United States troops assembled at Tampa and its vicinity." When the corps' designations are announced they will form the Fifth and Seventh corps and a division of cavalry, and when thus organized will be in vastly better condition than before to go into a campaign.

The actual orders have not yet arrived from Washington, and officially affairs are in the same status as last week. On the receipt of the documents by mail, however, there will be a complete shifting of authority here. Those who were well informed have believed ever since General Wade was found to rank General Shafter that his removal to another command would be speedy. The assignment of General Wade to the Third Corps, with orders to report to General Brooke at Chickamauga, was therefore no great surprise.

General Wade is no longer in Tampa, having started on Sunday night on a tour of the State to select sites for camps for the soldiers still to come. Most of his staff is here, however, and to-day it continues to act just as if no new orders had been issued. By regular reports, however, the new assignments become formally known here. General Shafter's staff will take hold.

At present the troops in the Tampa district would form only the skeletons of the two corps which are to spring into existence here, but future arrivals will fill them out. It is not known whether the brigade designations made assigned to General Shafter's corps and the volunteers to General Lee's, or whether each corps will consist of both classes. Just now the 71st New-York and the 24th Massachusetts are attached to the Second Cavalry Brigade. This arrangement is merely temporary, and is due to the fact that this brigade, consisting of the 1st and 10th Cavalry, under Brigadier-General S. B. Young, is in camp at Lakeland, where the volunteers have also just arrived.

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## NEWS BUDGET FROM HAVANA.

A COLLECTION OF LIKELY AND UNLIKELY STORIES.

THE IMPRISONED CORRESPONDENTS—FREEMAN HALSTEAD'S SENTENCE—THE COLONIAL COUNCIL APPOINTED.

(Copyright, 1898, The Associated Press.)

Havana, May 17.—Inquiries made at the Palace here show that Captain-General Blanco was unwilling to receive Lieutenant Brainerd, U. S. N., the special agent of the Government of the United States, in the matter of the proposal to exchange Spanish prisoners for the two newspaper men, Thrall and Jones, because the General considered the Lieutenant was not empowered with sufficient authority. Therefore he simply accepted the documents presented by the Lieutenant, and consulted with the Spanish Government on the subject. The answer from Madrid had not yet been received.

On Sunday morning, the day the representative of the United States Government arrived at this harbor on a small steamer bearing a flag of truce, there were five American vessels in sight of Havana, and four of them were in sight the same afternoon. In addition, a vessel, supposed to be a Norwegian frigate, was in the offing. Yesterday morning there were five American vessels in sight.

**FRENCH REFUGEES.**

The French cruiser *Dubouche* left Havana yesterday afternoon for Hayti, having on board a number of French refugees.

News just received here from Porto Rico confirms the report that Freeman Halstead, the American newspaper correspondent, has been sentenced by a military court at San Juan de Porto Rico to nine years' imprisonment, after having been convicted of taking pictures of the forts with the use of a camera.

All sorts of war rumors are in circulation here from Spanish sources. Among them it is said that a number of Americans in a boat recently tried to remove some torpedoes at the entrance of Cardenas Bay, whereupon one of the torpedoes exploded, and the boat, with its crew, is alleged to have been blown up. The report, however, is not officially confirmed.

Another report has it that documents taken from the American correspondents confined in the Cardenas fortress are in the possession of Captain-General Blanco. Their money is said to have been deposited at the British Consulate.

Still another report says the woman and child killed during the bombardment of Cardenas by American vessels were the wife and daughter of one of the pilots on the American ships.

The Spaniards say an American force attempted to make a landing on May 13 at Tabla Agua Beach, and that after two hours' firing the Americans retired.

Three American warships were reported off Mariel on Sunday, three were sighted off Cardenas, and there were some American ships off Cienfuegos.

**FIGHTING AT CHIMBORAZO.**

It is announced at the Palace that a Spanish force was engaged at Chimborazo, Province of Havana, last Saturday, with a combined force of insurgents under the leadership of Maya, Acia, Colaza and Jacinto Hernandez. The whole insurgent force is said to have numbered eight hundred men, and it is alleged that the enemy lost eleven men killed. The Spanish loss is officially represented as being two lieutenants and three soldiers wounded.

The French third-class cruiser *d'Estaling* is expected here shortly.

The Norwegian steamer *Strasbourg* arrived on Sunday at Sagua la Grande, and will leave there on May 18 with passengers for New-York.

Captain-General Blanco yesterday definitely appointed the Secretaries of the Colonial Council, who have been re-elected. They are:

President of the Council—SEÑOR GALVEZ, Secretary of Finance—SEÑOR MONTEIRO, Secretary of Justice—SEÑOR GOVON, Secretary of Public Works and Communications—SEÑOR DOLZ, Secretary of Commerce—SEÑOR RODRIGUEZ, Secretary of Education—SEÑOR ZAYAS.

There are seven American warships in sight of Havana this afternoon, and rumor has it that the Spanish fleet is making for an important part of the United States.

**THE PORTO RICO BOMBARDMENT.**

The Captain-General of Porto Rico has cabled to Captain-General Blanco saying that although the bombardment of San Juan de Porto Rico took place at rifle-shot distance not a gun of the forts was silenced, and the Spanish losses were only eighteen men wounded among the troops composing the garrison, and a few persons wounded among the civil population. The Captain-General of Porto Rico further reports that the United States warships the *Indiana*, the *New-York*, the *Montgomery* and the *Amphitrite* were in sight of Porto Rico last Saturday.

**HALSTEAD GETS NINE-YEAR SENTENCE.**

Ottawa, Ont., May 17.—Sir Louis Davies, Minister of Marine, in response to a telegram making inquiries about Freeman Halstead, the Canadian newspaper man reported to have been arrested and shot by Spaniards at San Juan, has received the following despatch from the British Consul at San Juan:

Halstead arrested for photographing new forts; tried by court martial; sentenced to nine years' imprisonment.

The Secretary of State is inquiring into the circumstances surrounding the arrest of Halstead. Halstead is a British subject, and the Canadian Government will doubtless demand his release through the imperial authorities.

**ANOTHER ROMANCE BY BLANCO.**

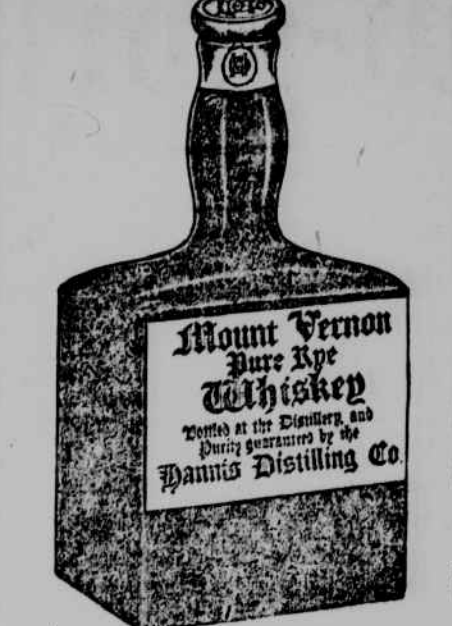
Madrid, May 17.—A dispatch received here to-day from Havana says that a small naval boat, having a crew of seventeen men, has been blown up off Cardenas while engaged in removing torpedoes from that harbor. The dispatch adds that a torpedo exploded through the negligence of those engaged in the work, and that all the crew of the boat referred to perished. The dispatch does not indicate whether the boat was an American or a Spanish craft.

11 p. m.—An official dispatch from Havana confirms the report of the blowing up of an American vessel off Cardenas and the killing of eighteen on board.

Key West, Fla., May 17.—Boats which have just arrived here from the blockade fleet say they have no knowledge of any craft having been blown up off Cardenas or elsewhere. The opinion is expressed that the Spanish report probably originated in the Wilmington sinking a Spanish schooner derelict loaded with old iron.

**BLANCO'S TERMS OF EXCHANGE.**

Key West, Fla., May 17 (Special).—The word brought here by the *Uncas*, which went to Havana to negotiate for the release of Thrall and Jones, two newspaper men captured by Spanish soldiers, is that General Blanco was willing to exchange them for two of the Spanish Army officers captured on the Argonauta, and who are now at Fort McPherson. The Spanish authorities reserving the right to designate the men for whom the Americans are to be exchanged. At the same time Blanco's representative declared that this action would be taken if the request was made by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or even the admiral commanding the fleet. These facts



## Mount Vernon PURE RYE

Owing to its fine, full, mellow flavor, this whiskey commands the highest price in barrels (to wholesale dealers) of any brand now on the market, and is the basis of most of the bottled blended whiskeys now so extensively advertised.

Bottled at the Distillery with an absolute Guaranty of Purity and Original Condition.

The consumer buying this—the only distillery bottling of MOUNT VERNON (in SQUARE BOTTLES, each bearing the Numbered Guaranty Label)—secures the highest grade of Pure Rye Whiskey in its natural condition, entirely free from adulteration with cheap spirits and flavorings.

**FOR MEDICINAL USE**  
It has the endorsement of the most prominent physicians throughout the United States.

For Sale by All Reliable Dealers.

**THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO., New York, Sole Agents for the United States**

were learned from one of the civilians who accompanied the expedition.

Colonel Cortia, of the Spanish Army, who was captured on the Argonauta, will be named by Blanco as the man for whom Thrall must be exchanged.

Madrid, May 17.—It is announced here in a dispatch from Havana that after the arrival of the *Uncas* off that port the two captured American newspaper men were examined, and it is added that the inquiry revealed the fact that they could not be considered as prisoners of war, but must be looked upon as spies, one being, it is said, a Cuban employed in Havana.

It is further alleged that on the prisoners were found revolvers, cartridges, interesting documents and a camera.

Dispatches from Havana indicate that it is the opinion there among the Spaniards that the real object of the *Uncas*'s visit there was to ascertain whether the *Cape Verde* fleet had arrived, hence the care taken by the Spanish officials to keep the *Uncas* at a distance.

### AN AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN.

RED CROSS REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY BOTH BELLIGERENTS.

NEUTRALITY OF THE NAVAL AMBULANCE SHIP SOLACE GUARANTEED.

(By Telegram to the Tribune.)

Washington, May 17.—At the suggestion of the Swiss Federal Council, the United States and Spain have adopted as a *modus vivendi* during the present hostilities the additional articles of the Geneva convention proposed in 1868, extending the Red Cross regulations to the conduct of the war at sea. The principal immediate result of this *modus vivendi* is the guarantee by Spain of the absolute neutrality of the United States naval ambulance-ship *Solace* as a non-combatant and as a neutral mutual friend. The assent of Spain was received several days ago, when the State Department immediately prepared a circular which has been printed, and a copy of which will be delivered to-morrow to foreign Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington and sent to American Ministers abroad, and the commanding officers of all American National vessels. This circular is as follows:

**GENEVA CONVENTION (RED CROSS).**  
Additional articles thereof, as applied to naval warfare, adopted by the United States as a *modus vivendi* during present hostilities between the United States and Spain.

It is the desire and purpose of the United States in the conduct of war to observe the most humane and enlightened principles in the treatment of the sick, wounded and dying. It recognizes the very great service rendered to that end and by the conference of Geneva, held in the year 1864, which framed certain humane and expedient regulations for the care of the wounded and sick in the field. These were embodied in the convention of August 22, 1864, which has been ratified or adhered to by most of the civilized Powers.

In 1896 a second international conference was held at Geneva, when it was proposed that the regulations contained in the original articles concerning military warfare be extended and adopted so far as practicable to war at sea. Fifteen articles, known as the "Additional articles of 1896," were